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Bryan Daily Eagle

AND PILOT

Published Every Day Except Sunday
By THE EAGLE PRINTING CO.

M. Carnes.....Editor
M. E. Wallace.....Manager
A. J. Buchanan.....Adv. and Circulation

Entered as second-class matter April 28, 1910, at the postoffice at Bryan, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Rates of Subscription:

One Month.....\$.40
Three Months.....1.00
One Year.....4.00
Advertising rates on application.

Subscribers will confer a favor on the management by telephoning the office promptly when carriers fail to deliver the paper, or when change of residence occurs.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1911.

CHAPEAU BAS A LAS FEMMES.

The Eagle is not in the habit of boring its readers with compliments to itself or to its editor from any source, but the following letter being exceptional, it is published for obvious reasons:

"Dear Mr. Carnes--The Woman's Club desires to address you a personal note of appreciation for your most valuable aid in the recent 'clean-up' campaign. We appreciate your sympathy with the movement and encouragement of it, and also the space you have given to this subject in your columns. An editor has the ear of more people in the community than any other man, and we thank you for using this power in such a good cause. We thank you for reviving, and then stimulating and urging, a cause that was nearly dead because the workers had despaired years ago of accomplishing anything.

"Sincerely yours,
"MRS. W. P. BRYAN,

"Corresponding Secretary of Woman's Club.

"April 12, 1911."

The assurance of appreciation conveyed in the above is peculiarly gratifying, not because it flatters our vanity, but because it proves that our efforts for the public good have not been in vain. The desire of applause has been among the last of the motives

that prompted us to make these efforts. The impelling motive was a sense of duty, so strong that it had the force of a divine command. The faithful editor who feels that he has a message to deliver reckons not of the consequences, for conscience stands ready to lash him with a whip of scorpions if he fails to tell the people what they ought to know.

But the credit for what has been done, and for what is yet to be accomplished, is due, not to The Eagle, but to the women of Bryan. They initiated the movement and have carried it on to its present advanced stage. All that The Eagle has done was to rally them to a renewal of the campaign when they had become discouraged by lack of support.

In view of the increasing probability that Woodrow Wilson will be the next democratic national standard bearer and the next president of the United States, his keynote speech delivered this morning to the National League of Democratic Clubs will be read with profound interest. It is progressive from start to finish, full of hope and of inspiration. It is the trumpet call of a great leader, and the democracy of the nation will rally with enthusiasm.

The heart of Tom L. Johnson is revealed in a wish expressed to his friends who surrounded his deathbed. He said: 'When I die I hope the people will make a playground over my body. I would rather have the children romping over my grave than a hundred monuments.' This is better even than James Stephen Hogg's request that a pecan tree and a walnut tree be planted on his grave.

The house democrats will pass Canadian reciprocity and will free list about a hundred necessities which all the people use. Now will the reactionaries in the senate be guilty of "party peridy and dishonor," as were Gorman, Brice, Smith and Murphy when the house passed the Wilson bill in the Fifty-third congress?

We knew the Italians were a mercurial people, but we had no idea any court would ever be so emotional as the one that is trying the Camorristas at Viterbo. Both defendants and witnesses seem to be actors of extraordinary ability. A reproduction of the court scenes on the stage would surely make a hit.

The New York American says the Lorimer case is "testing the moral underpinning of the American republic." The underpinning of the republic is public sentiment, and that it is as sound as granite as evident from the fact that it has condemned Lorimer.

Dr. Wiley says dyed Easter eggs are dangerous, because the coloring matter percolates through the shell and may be poisonous. But if the eggs are left uncolored, how are the children to be made to believe that they are laid by rabbits?

Canadian reciprocity and free-listing necessities will go far toward bringing down prices so that farmers, mechanics and laboring men can enjoy some of the good things of life. The house democrats are making good.

The house democrats have decided to free list lumber. Will that little squad of reactionary near-republican senators who call themselves democrats antagonize the united democratic majority in the house?

It would be the height of folly for the democrats to nominate Bryan for the presidency next year, and nobody realizes this more fully than Mr. Bryan himself.

Up North they have to pass laws to segregate the races. In the South they segregate themselves automatically as naturally as oil and water.

If Governor Colquitt should be beaten for re-election, maybe he can get a job as pitcher on a baseball team.

It has been a long time since Texas had a great governor. Hogg was the last. Who will be the next?

CONTRIBUTED BY COMMERCIAL SECRETARIES' ASSOCIATION.

"It is too far from the farm to the table," said Col. B. F. Yoakum, and the railroad builder is right. Texas is a state of magnificent distances, but when we trace our products from the farm to the table the journey makes a trip from Texarkana to El Paso and return look like a walk across the street. Our cotton is shipped to the European factory and returned to America for consumption, completing a circuit of 10,000 miles on its useless journey to the factory. Our iron comes from Pittsburg, traveling half across the continent, when the hills of East Texas are bursting with the finest iron ore in the world. Our farmers in some instances must travel 150 miles to a railroad while our banks are glutted with money seeking investment. Bring the factory and the railroad to the farm and we will all sit down at the same table and break bread together.

The telephone is the life of the country home. Where it is there can be no more isolation. The farmer, by the use of the telephone, finds himself

joined to all in the community and community interests.

The report of the federal census department, just issued, on the use of woolen goods shows some interesting and important changes in the character of materials used during the past decade. The quantity of cotton in fabrics made by the woolen manufacturers has decreased 50 per cent, indicating a tendency toward all-woolen fabrics, and there is a decrease of 10 per cent in the quantity of shoddy goods produced. We are wearing better clothes--and more of them than we did ten years ago when Uncle Sam last inspected us.

Texas, with her millions of acres of virgin prairie and her great area of cultivated lands, presents the statistician with a gigantic task when he attempts to even approximately estimate the tonnage and value of her forage crops.

CONDENSED HISTORY OF STATEWIDE PROHIBITION.

A condensed history of the statewide prohibition movement in the United States is as follows:

Alabama--Adopted prohibition in

1908; repealed in 1911.

Connecticut--Adopted in 1854; repealed in 1872.

Delaware--Adopted in 1855; repealed in 1857.

*Georgia--Adopted in 1908.

Illinois--Adopted in 1851; repealed in 1853.

Indiana--Adopted in 1855; declared unconstitutional.

Iowa--Adopted partial prohibition in 1855, full prohibition in 1884; mulier law in 1893, which has the effect of local option in communities where prohibition is not desired by the majority.

*Kansas--Adopted constitutional amendment in 1880.

*Maine--Adopted prohibition in 1846; repealed in 1856; re-enacted prohibition in 1858. Question will be resubmitted next September.

Missouri--Rejected statewide prohibition November 8, 1910, by 218,281 majority.

Michigan--Adopted in 1855; repealed in 1875.

*Mississippi--Adopted in 1908.

Massachusetts--Adopted in 1852, repealed in 1868; readopted in 1869, repealed in 1875.

Maryland--Adopted in 1855; repealed after few months.

New Hampshire--Adopted in 1855; repealed in 1903.

New York--Adopted in 1855; declared unconstitutional.

Nebraska--Adopted in 1855; repealed in 1858.

*North Dakota--Adopted in 1889.

*North Carolina--Adopted effective in 1909.

Ohio--Adopted in 1855; annulled by a license tax law.

Oregon--Rejected it in 1900.

*Oklahoma--Adopted in 1907.

Pennsylvania--Rejected in June, 1889, by 194,556 votes.

Rhode Island--Adopted in 1852; repealed in 1863; readopted in 1886, repealed in 1889.

South Dakota--Constitutional provision in 1890; repealed.

*Tennessee--Adopted prohibition effective in 1909.

Vermont--Adopted in 1852; repealed in 1903.

West Virginia--Rejected in 1888.

Wisconsin--Adopted by legislature in 1855; vetoed by governor.

*Now under prohibition.

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